Progress Report: ONR Award 431-0857A "Restricted Cycle Problems with Applications"

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1 Results

This progress report covers the first six months of funding on this grant. This grant covers two distinct lines of work: (1) research on the algorithmic complexity of path and cycle problems in graphs, and (2) implementations of graph algorithms as part of large-scale environments for combinatorial computing. As detailed below, substantial progress has been made in both areas since the commencement of funding.

2 Restricted Path and Cycle Problems in Graphs

• Based on our theory of triangular strip construction for triangulated models commonly used in computer graphics, and implemented our algorithms in a program Stripe, our code for triangular strip construction for triangulated models, continues to grow in popularity in the computer graphics community. Over 400 industrial and educational sites have downloaded Stripe from our WWW site, http://www.cs.sunysb.edu/~skiena, and been rewarded by speeding their typical rendering times by 10-20%.

Military users to date include: neiderer@arl.mil, garrett@alhra.af.mil, and reif@rdvax.ntsc.navy.m. In particular, Jacki L. Garrett reports "I'm hoping that Stripe will help me turn inefficient models (from a variety of sources) into relatively efficient real-time models for use in flight simulators. Thanks for making Stripe accessible!"

Stripe is based on our theory [9] of finding a special type of Hamiltonian cycle in the dual graph of the triangulation.

• Using information-theoretic constraints, we [6] have developed a system for removing the ambiguity in English text typed on heavily overloaded keyboards, achieving a reconstruction accuracy of over 99%. This can be applied to variety of user interface applications, including data input for virtual reality (VR) systems, eyetracking systems

for the handicapped, and e-mail without a terminal. The key algorithmic problem is finding the shortest path in a graph.

- In [3], we developed a new algorithm for efficient pattern matching in run-length encoded strings, which are commonly used in image processing applications such as graphics morphing and OCR [7]. In particular, we find the longest common subsequence in two strings in time $O(st \log(s+t))$, where s and t are the compressed run-lengths of the two strings.
- In collaboration with biologists at Brookhaven National Laboratory, we have developed STROLL [5, 4], a state-of-the-art fragment assembler for genome-level "shotgun sequencing". The Brookhaven group used STROLL in their successful project to sequence the 1 megabase genome of the bacteria Borrelia Burgdorferi, which causes Lyme disease. The problem of fragment assembly is akin to finding the longest path in a graph defined by the overlaps of strings.

3 Environments for Combinatorial Computing

- We have finished and released the initial version of the Stony Brook Algorithm Repository, a collection of implementations of combinatorial algorithms available on the WWW at http://www.cs.sunysb.edu/~algorith. Our site has already been accessed by over 11,000 people in it prerelease version, including almost 150 Navy and military sites.
- I have completed the final page proofs of my book [1], "The Algorithm Design Manual", to be published by Springer-Verlag on October 30, 1997. This book is integrated with the Stony Brook Algorithm Repository, described.
- A paper describing LINK [2], our environment for combinatorial computing, was presented at the conference Graph Drawing '97. We have had preliminary discussions with Wolfram Research, Inc. concerning the design of a graph algorithm kernal within Mathematica

As to the impact on education human and resources, over the period of ONR funding I have graduated one Ph.D students (Ting Chen), who has just taken a research position at Harvard Medical School. I am currently advising two additional Ph.D students (Barry Cohen and Pavel Sumazin) and co-advising two others (Francine Evans and George Sazaklis).

Among other accomplishments, I have been named to the Program committee for the Fourteenth ACM Symposium on Computational Geometry (applied track), Minneapolis MN, June 7-9, 1998.

A list of recent publications by the PI acknowledging ONR grant support follows.

References

[1] S. Skiena, The Algorithm Design Manual, Telos/Springer-Verlag, New York, 1997.

- [2] Graph Drawing and Manipulation with LINK, (with J. Berry, N. Dean, M. Goldberg, and G. Shannon). *Proc. Graph Drawing '97*, Lecture Notes in Computer Science, Springer-Verlag, September 1997.
- [3] Matching for Run-Length Encoded Strings (with A. Apostolico and G. Landau). Sequences '97, Positano Italy, June 11-13, 1997. Also, submitted to Journal of Complexity, special issue.
- [4] Trie-Based Data Structures for Sequence Assembly (with T. Chen). Proc. Combinatorical Pattern Matching (CPM '97).
- [5] How Good is Genome-Level Fragment Assembly? (with T. Chen), Submitted to RECOMB '98.
- [6] Resolving Ambiguity in Overloaded Keyboards (with F. Evans and A. Varshney), submitted to ACM Transactions on Human-Computer Interfaces.
- [7] Geometric Decision Trees for Optical Character Recognition (with G. Sazaklis, E. Arkin, and J. Mitchell). 13th ACM Symp. Computational Geometry, short communications, applied track. June 1997.
- [8] Efficiently Partitioning Arrays (with S. Khanna and M. Muthukrishnan). Proc. ICALP '97.
- [9] Optimizing Triangle Strips for Fast Rendering (F. Evans, S. Skiena, and A. Varshney). Submitted to ACM Transactions on Graphics
- [10] Enabling Virtual Reality for Large-Scale Mechanical CAD Datasets (with A. Varshney, J. El-Sana, F. Evans, L. Darsa, and B. Costa). Proc. 1997 ASME Design Engineering Technical Conferences (DETC'97), Sacremento CA, September 14-17, 1997.